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L6 and polyarginine	43

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Search History

DATE: Friday, June 27, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

L2: Entry 5 of 6 File: JPAB Nov 26, 1981

PUB-NO: JP356152741A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 56152741 A
TITLE: OXIDATION CATALYST AND ITS PRODUCTION

PUBN-DATE: November 26, 1981

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
SUGIMORI, KENICHIRO
MURATA, MICHIYA
IZAWA, TOICHIRO
ICHISE, SHIGEO
WAKAMATSU, SHIGEO
KATASAKA, MEIKYO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
KK GOSEI KAGAKU KENKYUSHO

APPL-NO: JP55056618
APPL-DATE: April 28, 1980

US-CL-CURRENT: 502/84; 502/240
INT-CL (IPC): B01J 21/16; B01J 23/06; B01J 23/74; B01J 23/80; B01J 23/84; B01J 23/89; B01J 37/30; B01D 53/36

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain a catalyst which oxidizes carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon at high temp. with high activity by containing the hydroxide or oxide of ion-exchanged transition metals to laminated silicate ore having ion exchangeability.

CONSTITUTION: Transition metal ions of ≥1∼2 kinds of Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, Hg, Ti, Zr, B, Nb, Cr, Mo, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni are ion-exchange-reacted with the interlayer ions of laminated silicate ore having ion exchangeability after alkali treatment or in the untreated state, whereby the composite bound with the hydroxide of the transition metals in the final is formed. The laminated silicate ore having ion exchangeability is montmorrillonite and vermiculite. The oxidation catalyst of the resultant composite is used by being molded to honycomb bodies or the like besides powder, granules, and pellets according to its applications.

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L7	L6 and polyarginine	43	L7
L6	(silica or mica) and (polyarginine or polyhistidine or polylysine) adj10 (tag$ or flg$ or tail$)	169	L6
L5	(bentonite or vermiculite or montmorillonite or hectorite or flurohectorite or muscovite or fluorophlogopite or phlogopite or mica) and (polyarginine or polyhistidine or polylysine) adj10 (tag$ or flg$ or tail$)	14	L5
L4	(bentonite or vermiculite or montmorillonite or hectorite or flurohectorite or muscovite or fluorophlogopite or phlogopite) and (polyarginine or polyhistidine or polylysine) adj10 (tag$ or flg$ or tail$)	14	L4
	DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
L3	(bentonite or vermiculite or montmorillonite or hectorite or flurohectorite or muscovite or fluorophlogopite or phlogopite) and arginine adj10 (tag$ or flg$ or tail$)	0	L3
L2	(bentonite or vermiculite or montmorillonite or hectorite or flurohectorite or muscovite or fluorophlogopite or phlogopite) and arginine adj4 (tag$ or flg$ or tail$)	0	L2
L1	(bentonite or vermiculite or montmorillonite or hectorite or flurohectorite or muscovite or fluorophlogopite or phlogopite) and arginine same (tag$ or flg$ or tail$)	55	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L3: Entry 6 of 7 File: EPAB May 7, 1997

PUB-NO: GB002306484A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: GB 2306484 A
TITLE: Solid support particle marked with a machine-readable code for use in Combinatorial Chemistry Techniques

PUBN-DATE: May 7, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
KAYE, PAUL HENRY	GB
TRACEY, MARK CHRISTOPHER	GB

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
UNIV HERTFORDSHIRE	GB

APPL-NO: GB09622249
APPL-DATE: October 25, 1996

PRIORITY-DATA: GB09521943A (October 26, 1995)

INT-CL (IPC): G06 K 19/06
EUR-CL (EPC): B01J019/00; C07K001/04, C07K001/04

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19990702 STATUS=N>A solid support particle (preferably of silicon, silicon dioxide or a metal), adapted for use in Combinatorial Chemistry Techniques, is marked with a machine-readable code. The particle may comprise a first phase, on which the synthesis is performed, and a second phase having the machine-readable code. Preferred particles comprise (i) a bi-layer structure, in which the first and second phases are superimposed one on another; (ii) encapsulating the second phase, incorporating the code, within the first phase, thus permitting the whole outer surface to be used as a chemical support; or (iii) mechanically linking the two phases, either wherein the second phase is in the form of a wafer, incorporating an aperture, and the first phase extends through said aperture, such that a portion thereof exists on each side of the aperture; or wherein the second phase incorporates at least one barbed, or hook-like, protrusion, adapted to engage the surface of the first phase. The first phase may be selected from porous silicates (especially controlled-pore glass) and polymer resins (especially polystyrene, polyesters, polyacrylamides, poly(meth)acrylates and derivatives thereof). The machine-readable code may be a binary code and/or consist of at least one of the features selected from pits, holes, hollows, grooves or notches, or the code may reside in either the shape of the particle, including that of the second phase, if present. The code may be read optically and further incorporate an orientation marker. A set of support particles, in which each particle of the set is marked with a unique code, is described. The particles may be used to synthesize combinatorial chemical compound libraries, including polypeptides, carbohydrates and other oligomeric compounds, or to characterise and deconvolute members of such a library.